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14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Senator Cullom, by taking himself out

of the field, practically admits that Re-

publican sentiment is for the Ohio man.

The commissioners in a county like

this should be able business men. That

should be the first requirement, and it

should be insisted on.

The Republican State convention can-

not afford to do less than those district

conventions which have declared against

the free coinage of silver on the present

ratio.

Mayor Taggart seems to doubt

whether it is his duty to make himself

a martyr by being a candidate for Gov-

ernor. But his hesitation is giving the

workers hours of wretchedness.

"Pestilent fool" is a rough phrase to

apply to a United States Senator, but

those who have had their attention

called to Mr. Call, of Florida, will ex-

cuse the Philadelphia Press for applying

it to him.

In 1892 the American people sowed the

seed, and for three years they have been

reaping the whirlwind. They have had

the change which demagogues persuad-

ed them needed, and they should

profit by the lesson.

Marion county already has more old

veterans and their wives on the rolls of

the State Soldiers' Home than any other

county, but it has voted money for but

one single cottage, which is not more than

three or four persons can occupy.

Senator Turpie, who votes on the same

side after Tillman, of South Carolina,

might invite that gentleman to exhibit

his skill with his pitchfork in Indiana

as he is passing to and fro to meet his

engagements as a 16-to-1 unlimited

champion.

In the contested election case of Felton

against Maddox, from the Seventh

Georgia district, Mrs. Felton appeared

before the House committee as counsel

for her husband, the contestant. Thus

by slow and steady approaches does the

new woman come.

The Washington correspondent of a

Democratic paper says: "The President

told his Cabinet to-day that he was

against recognizing the belligerency of

the Cubans." And, of course, one or two

members of the Cabinet hurried around

to tell the correspondent.

Again the Journal would caution the

voters who are looking after candidates

for the School Board to carefully inspect

all aspirants and make sure that the

faintest mark of the gang's brand-ing-

iron is not on their persons. His

case is expert with the marking-iron.

In the international commercial debate

that has been going on during the last

three years the Democratic party has

had the opening and closing. It has

opened American ports to foreign com-

merce and closed a large number of for-

eign ports to American commerce.

Even in Oregon, which has been

claimed by the free silver men, the Re-

publican State convention reiterated the

national platform of 1892 and defeated a

substitute declaring for the free coinage

of silver in the most emphatic terms by

a margin of a dozen votes.

There was a time when the principal

complaint of Democratic statesmen was

that money was being piled up in the

United States treasury. That time has

passed. No money is being piled up in

the treasury now, and still there are

people who are not altogether happy.

The Massachusetts man who writes

the Journal an anti-McKinley letter, for

which he wants \$2, and who intimates

that he may be forced to vote for a

Democrat should Governor McKinley be

nominated for President, is informed

that his argument cannot turn the tide

in Indiana.

The very general opinion of the Re-

publican press is that New Mexico and

Arizona can wait. If they complain

there they can settle with the silver

State Senators, who declare that tariff

and other legislation shall be held up

until the Nation is placed on the silver

basis with India and China.

ultra-free-trader, who would abolish the

custom house and raise revenues by a

tax on land, Mr. Garrison is consistent,

to the end that competition may be

world-wide and cheapness the end of all

things.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

It must be that the excellent Repub-

lican leaders who spoke Saturday even-

ing in the House cannot appreciate

the magnitude of the evil of the

immigration which has started up since

January. If they did they would not

think that immigration is a subject

which can lay over until the next ses-

sion or the next Congress. The objec-

tion made by Representative Payne, to

the effect that the Republican platform

does not warrant such restrictive mea-

asures is but a plausible one under

present conditions. The Republican

party stands pledged to protect labor by

legislation. What legislation can afford

a greater protection to the common

labor of the country than a law which

will keep out of the market for such

labor two or three hundred thousand

foreign competitors? Such legislation is

the basis of protection—protection to

labor, protection to the taxpayer and to

society generally.

The report comes from New York that

the increased immigration comes from

the lower strata of the population of

Italy, flying from that country to escape

service in its foreign armies. It must

be that Congress—that is, the House

of Representatives—has heard of this. Con-

sequently, it causes genuine surprise

that a House which has given so many

evidences of intelligence and capacity to

legislate fails to see the greater impor-

tance of legislation which shall turn

back the flood-tide of immigration and

pauperism which is now pouring itself

into the leading ports. This immigra-

tion from southern Europe is much more

harmful to the country than would be

the coming of an equal number of

Chinese.

Already the advance of this army of

wretchedness has reached the cities of

the interior. Within a few days beggars

of a foreign cast, who declare in broken

words that they cannot speak English,

have appeared in this city. Unless their

coming shall be interrupted by a law

which will turn back the most of the

harmful immigrants, such foreign beg-

gars will become numerous by fall.

The time has come when the United

States must close its ports to the pau-

perism produced by such systems of gov-

ernment as prevail in southern Europe.

The American people cannot be bur-

dened by such immigrants, and Ameri-

can labor has a right to demand pro-

tection against a competition with such

degradation. The passage of the Lodge

or McCall bill, prohibiting the immigra-

tion of persons over fourteen years of

age who cannot read and write the lan-

guage which they speak, will exclude

thousands of the worst element. No

weakness which has passed under the

guise of humanitarianism should longer

have influence in this matter. The duty

of the American Congress is to protect

the country against the flood of igno-

rance and pauperism. Let governments

like Italy build fewer warships and

maintain smaller armies until they can

afford some sort of relief to the wretch-

edness which their misrule has created.

There is no hope that these governments

will undertake to care for their subjects

until dire necessity forces them to do so.

So long as they can send 100,000 of their

poverty stricken and ignorant people to

this country, so long the present wretch-

ed systems will continue.

WAMPUM CURRENCY AND FREE SILVER.

The sound currency committee of New

York has made a unique contribution

to monetary literature in a tract entitled

"Wampum Currency." It deals with a

phase of the currency question curious

in itself and very little known. History

furnishes many illustrations of the evils

of depreciated or bad money, and these

who are most familiar with them are

least liable to take up with inflation or

flat money theories in any form. Our

German-American citizens are strong

advocates of sound money because the

history of their own country illustrates

the evils of a debased currency. No

person who lived in this country during

the era of "wild-cat" banks will ever

be found advocating free State banks. In

this, as in other respects, the lessons of

history are most instructive.

The tract in question is a compilation

of the laws enacted by the early colonial

governments of New Netherlands, as

New York was first called, to make

wampum a permanent circulating me-

dium and legal tender. It is hardly

necessary to inform intelligent readers

that wampum was an Indian manu-

facture, consisting of beads bored and

strung on thread. When the first Euro-

pean colonists in this country began to

trade with the Indians wampum became

a medium of exchange between them,

and the Dutch seem to have thought it

could be made a permanent currency.

By degrees beaver and other skins of

more intrinsic value than wampum be-

gan to supplant it, and finally coin crept

still the Dutch tried to bolster up

wampum by arbitrary legislation fixing

its value and that of other articles in

comparison with it. The first law on the

subject passed by the Director and Coun-

cil of New Netherlands April 18, 1614,

was as follows:

Whereas, Very bad wampum is at present

circulated here, and payment is made in

it, which is a bad thing, and which is

brought hither from places where it is

per cent cheaper than it is paid out here,